

JORDAN TIMES

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AMMAN, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1978 — RABIE AWAL 18, 1398



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Left-wing students riot in Rome

Feb. 25 (R). — Left-wing students attacked buses and shops, threw petrol bombs and clashed with police in street protests here today. Fifty students were detained by the police, who used tear gas to disperse the protesters. One student and one policeman were injured. The students commandeered several buses, cut out the passengers and left three of the vehicles jammed to block traffic. Pope Paul, speaking at the time as today's incidents, told a gathering of 5,000 Catholic students they must reject violence as a means of changing society.

June 8, Number 688

Arafat accuses Sadat whipping up anti-Palestinian sentiment

Feb. 25 (AP). — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat accused President Anwar Sadat of whipping up anti-Palestinian sentiment in Egypt to set the stage for disassociating his country from its obligations toward the Palestine question. "What's happening in Egypt is an attempt to inject the Egyptian people with hatred so that the people will be mentally prepared for Egypt's disassociation from the Palestinian cause," Mr. Arafat said. "But I am confident that the Egyptian people will never accept a settlement in the Middle East without Palestine and the Palestine Liberation Organization," Mr. Arafat added. Mr. Arafat said Sadat's concessions to Israel had all gone in vain. "So he is now trying to deceive his own people to justify his conclusion of a separate peace treaty with Israel." "And even this is not satisfactory to Begin," Mr. Arafat went on. "Begin wants all the Arabs to sign unconditional surrender and say no to Palestine and the PLO." "But this will never happen. Let the word go out to all that there will never be peace or stability in the Middle East without the state of Palestine or without the PLO." Arafat spoke at a ceremony of a new anti-Palestinian commandos disclosed spot in Le. His speech was distributed by the Palestine news Wafa and carried by newspapers today. Arafat had frequently accused Egypt's direct peace with Israel but has avowed since the President's Jerusalem last November. Arafat's hardening in Mr. Arab stance was evidenced by the current anti-Palestinian campaign in Egypt. Arafat's campaign followed the lead of the Egyptian media, which on a Cypriot island by two Arab terrorists killed a prominent editor in Nicosia last week. Palestine Liberation Organization, four of whose members were hostages on the island, had repeated-



Dr. David Owen (left) is accompanied by Minister of State Hassan Ibrahim (center) and British Ambassador John Moberly (behind Mr. Ibrahim) at the start of a whirlwind visit by the British foreign secretary to Amman Saturday. (JNA photo)

Says Owen in interview Peace must combine Palestinian rights with Israeli security

AMMAN, Feb. 25 (JNA). — In an exclusive interview with the Jordan News Agency here today, British Foreign Secretary, Dr. David Owen spelled out Britain's policy aiming for a Middle East settlement matching Palestinian rights with assurances for Israel's security.

Highlights of the interview:

Q. Do you think Israel will move to meet Egyptian demands and accept the right of the Palestinians to self-determination?

A. I rather doubt it. This very serious issue is whether or not there should be a separate Palestinian state. I think this is bound to be something that has to be negotiated.

The British position has always been that there must be a homeland for the Palestinian people but not necessarily a sovereign state. I have no doubt the Palestinian people must be involved in the determination of their future and therefore in the negotiations.

The way this is formulated and the exact way in which they do it is going to be a contentious issue.

Another thing to recognize is that the proposals put down by Prime Minister Begin, in response to President Sadat's initiative, were in fact for a five-year period. I think it is very important to see the negotiations in that context. It is a commitment for five years. But what is acceptable for five years may well not be acceptable ultimately.

There is an understandable anxiety that what is temporary may become permanent. But on the other hand if you don't move at all... if you just stay in the present stagnant position... then in 10 or 15 years time you will be in exactly the same position.

Q. Britain is a member of the EEC, which has repeatedly

In the long term I don't see it being accepted that they live apart from the surrounding community, defended by their own forces.

This issue of settlements is going to be a very tricky one. What is surprising is that we are now confronted with an issue of settlements in Sinai. Nobody thought that would be an issue although everybody realized the problems of settlements in the West Bank.

Q. Is your visit aimed, as has been reported, at expanding the scope of the current negotiations, particularly in the light of Prime Minister Callaghan's assurance to President Sadat that Britain would use its good offices in support of his peace initiative?

A. Britain attaches immense importance to reviving the momentum of that initiative. We don't delude ourselves about our power to influence events, but I think we have some marginal influence. We have good friends in the Arab world and we are good friends with Israel. Our basic position is that it is possible both to give the Palestinians their recognised and legitimate rights, and to see a settlement which preserves the security of Israel, and assures its right to exist.

Q. How do you view Israel's refusal to withdraw from occupied Arab territory and insistence on keeping settlements on Arab land?

A. The new settlements problem is a very serious one and is bound to hamper negotiations. As to settlements with a religious connection... the question is again perhaps the time-scale in which to deal with them. I take comfort from the fact that many Arab countries have always had Jewish people living in them and this hasn't been a problem. The Begin proposal that Israeli citizens would live in the area may, in the long term, be tolerable, just as you have a lot of Arabs living in Israel.

One can only hope for give and take on both sides over this issue and it depends on how they live).

Dr. Owen warns peace must not be allowed to run into the sand

By a Jordan Times staff reporter

AMMAN, Feb. 25 (JT). — British Foreign Secretary David Owen today discussed Middle East developments with Crown Prince Hassan and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hassan Ibrahim, after warning countries in the region that peace moves could just drift into the sand if Egypt's initiative failed.

Dr. Owen told reporters on his arrival for a one-day visit that it was still possible, despite obstacles, to bring about peace.

Explaining the timing of his visit, in an interview tonight with Jordan Television, Dr. Owen said that peace negotiations had reached a critical stage. President Sadat had, with his initiative, broken the mould in which the Middle East problem had got stuck.

"If we don't keep the momentum of the peace initiative going," Dr. Owen had said earlier in his arrival statement. "then the whole movement towards peace, the atmosphere of conciliation, compromise and negotiations may just drift into the sands, and history will judge that an historic opportunity had been lost."

British Foreign Office spokesman Mr. Hamilton Whyte told the Jordan Times that "there are at the moment a number of moderate Arab leaders who are anxious to pursue the path of negotiation... If everyone were to give up there would be a very serious situation."

Mr. Whyte quoted Dr. Owen as saying that Israeli settlements on occupied territory were a possible major obstacle to peace. The British position was

identical to that of the U.S. — is that these settlements are illegal.

Asked whether this meant that there would have to be total withdrawal from occupied territories, Mr. Whyte said that the object of any negotiations would be to return as near as possible to the 1967 territories.

During private discussions today, Dr. Owen indicated that Britain does not take too seriously the Israeli protests about the proposed U.S. arms sales to Saudi Arabia and Egypt. Dr. Owen was reported as suggesting that whereas some years ago U.S. arms supplies to Israel could be defended on the grounds that Israel was really vulnerable in a military sense, that had now clearly ceased to be the case.

Britain's policy on arms sales had always been governed by the need to maintain a balance of forces in the region. Dr. Owen implied that the pendulum had now swung far enough in Israel's favour, and that this situation should be redressed.

Mr. Ibrahim was quoted by JNA as telling Dr. Owen that in any Middle East peace agreement Jordan could not settle for less than total Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and recognition of Palestinian rights, including self-determination.

Mr. Ibrahim made it clear that Jordan wanted security guarantees for all parties in the Middle East, the official agency said.

But he had told Dr. Owen that Jordan would adhere to any principles that could be agreed upon as a basis for a comprehensive and just peace.

Following his talks with Mr. Ibrahim, Dr. Owen and his party

visited the refugee camp at Souf and flew on from there to Deir Allah in the Jordan Valley.

Dr. Owen leaves tomorrow for Israel.

M.E. peace talks have failed, Rabin says

TEL AVIV, Feb. 25 (AP). — Former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin criticised the Israeli government today, saying direct negotiations between Israel and Egypt "have failed for the time being."

In an interview with Israel Radio, Mr. Rabin criticised the government policy of creating settlements in occupied territory while negotiations were underway.

He described sparsely populated Israeli footholds in the Sinai as "ghost settlements," and said that in the West Bank, the government established "tricky settlements under the cover of archaeological excavations and military camps."

"These put big question marks on Israel's credibility," Mr. Rabin declared. The former prime minister said Israel's position prevented the inclusion of Jordan, which he called a moderate, pro-Western state, in Middle East peace talks.

"At present," said Mr. Rabin, "Mr. Begin's position is that Jordan can't expect anything west of the River Jordan. Why should Jordan join on this assumption?"

On Friday, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said Egypt had hardened its position in the talks because of Jordan's tough conditions for joining the negotiations.

World News Roundup...

Germans reportedly fear new Israeli war

Feb. 25 (AP). — West Germany fears Israel would wage war to "create new realities" that would improve its negotiation for an over-all Middle East settlement, the Beirut Al Nahar reported today. The apprehension resulted from a "secret" West German note urging Israel to end its occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, a West German Foreign Ministry spokesman said. He said his government's East policy has not changed. Al Nahar said in its Paris-based supplement that it obtained the text of the alleged "secret" document. The independent newspaper claimed the text was an "urgent report" dispatched by an unidentified ambassador in Bonn to his government.

Argentinian train crash kills 50

FE, Argentina, Feb. 25 (R). — About 50 people were killed and 100 injured today in one of the worst rail accidents in the country's history. Police said the accident occurred when a train from Buenos Aires from the northern city of Tucuman heavy truck collided at a level crossing in San Pereyra district 70 kms. north of here. About a dozen casualties were killed but most of the casualties were in two carriages which elided together by the impact, police said. Railway officials said a train was carrying about 1,000 passengers.

Soviet air traffic over Turkey increases

RA, Turkey, Feb. 25 (AP). — Frequent flights by Soviet aircraft, believed to be carrying arms shipments to a crossing the airspace of this NATO-member country, prompted several Turkish warnings in recent months, officials said today. Soviet air traffic reached unusual proportions in the last few days in contrast with an average of eight flights a month before, said the sources, who declined to be identified. After a Turkish approach to the Soviet Union was refused in number for a while but are now becoming frequent again, they said.

Iran issues warning to Ethiopia

A, Feb. 25 (AP). — The Iranian Minister of Information today said that "Iran had nothing against Ethiopia" but if an troops should violate Somalia's borders, "we will not be indifferent," he continued. Daryoush Homayoun said so has only provided Somalia with medical and humanitarian aid. He said that his country would not interfere in the conflict, "we are called for help."

Colombians go to the polls

LA, Feb. 25 (R). — Colombians vote tomorrow in party elections which are also likely to determine who will be president of this South American republic. The ruling party is expected to retain its wide margin over the main opposition party, the Conservatives, but interest centres on the city rating of the Liberals' two leading contenders for the nomination in presidential elections due on June 4.

Bomb explodes at Rafah railway station

VIV, Feb. 25 (R). — A bomb exploded at an abandoned railway station at Rafah on the occupied Sinai-Gaza border early today. There was no damage and no one was injured, according to Israel Radio. Hand-written leaflets signed by the "Liberation Front" according to one report (but by the Palestinian Organisation according to another), criticising President Anwar Sadat's peace moves with Israel were left behind.

Arab technology transfer centre to be taken up at Beirut meeting

By a Jordan Times staff reporter

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Feb. 25. — This Monday representatives of a number of United Nations agencies, Arab organisations concerned with economic development and science and technology of national research and development institutions in the Arab World will meet in Beirut to discuss a draft feasibility study for the establishment of an Arab Regional Centre for the Transfer and Development of Technology.

Dr. Albert Butros, Director General of the Royal Scientific Society, leaves for Beirut tomorrow morning to attend the meeting. The idea for the centre originated at the Fourth Session of the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) which was held in Amman during April 1977, where a report on institutional mechanisms for the transfer and development of technology was presented.

The session resolved to study the possibility of the establishment of a centre to serve all the Arab countries in the transfer and development of technology. Mr. Muhiddine Soubra, of the Natural Resources, Science and Technology Division of ECWA told the Jordan Times in Amman this week.

A detailed plan of action was prepared, discussed and adopted. In accordance with that plan a first preparatory inter-agency meeting — grouping various specialised U.N. and Arab organisations took place during October 1977 to discuss the functions and services the centre can render to Arab countries.

Two missions, composed of representatives of various U.N. bodies (including ECWA) and Arab organisations set off for all Arab countries to explain the concept of the centre to government officials, to obtain the views of those officials on the priorities, services and functions the centre should render, and to collect data on each of the countries relating to the transfer and development of technology, such as the number of existing research and development institutions and practices relating to the design and negotiation of contracts, educational facilities and the science and technology policy of the countries.

The missions visited 20 Arab countries during the period Nov. 1-Dec. 18, 1977.

A draft feasibility study for the establishment of the Arab Regional Centre for the Transfer and Development of Technology, based on the first inter-agency meeting, the findings of the missions and information gathered from a variety of sources, will be presented to the second inter-agency meeting which begins Monday in Beirut.

The meeting's views on this draft will be incorporated into a second draft feasibility study, which will be circulated to all Arab governments prior to the inter-governmental conference expected to be held in Beirut at the end of March.

A final study will be prepared after this meeting, taking into consideration the comments of the Arab representatives. The final study will be submitted to the next ECWA session for adoption. Once it is adopted, a meeting will be held of the pledging Arab governments to set up the centre and its regional institutions. If all goes well this should be done by the second half of 1978.

Dr. Butros told the Jordan Times before leaving he would be carrying definite ideas with him. "Jordan wants this centre to be unique," he said — its functions must not duplicate those of existing centres.

"Our choice of technologies is quite limited due to the lack of information. The choice is often reduced to the few technologies known to the Arab World."

Dr. Butros said Jordan has a science and technology infrastructure and relevant experience in the transfer of technology. It can provide high-level cadres in support of such a centre and make the facilities of the RSS available to it. "The selection (of the site for the centre) should not be based solely on financial considerations," he added.

Functions and Services

The functions of the centre, which Mr. Soubra outlined on the basis of the deliberations of the first inter-agency meeting and the findings of the two missions, are:

1) INFORMATION SERVICES: starting with the documentation of the spectrum of different technologies available and providing a service similar to the conduct of pre-feasibility studies, for instance a comparative analysis on the cost of

units of a product using different processes available with special regard to the suitability of such processes to local conditions.

Mr. Soubra said the lack of information on technological processes was stressed by all the Arab governments contacted. The information would probably not be provided directly to private firms but upon request by national centres in each country which will forward the requests from private or public institutions.

2) POLICY DESIGN: with special emphasis on support services for negotiating contracts with foreign firms, contract design, licensing and project design.

3) TRAINING PROGRAMMES and assistance in institution building: to prepare the receivers to absorb and adapt technology. This would involve primarily the training of senior staff and managers concerned with the transfer and design of technology. This will be done through workshops and seminars. The discussion at coming meetings should clarify the areas and level of training, Mr. Soubra said.

4) COORDINATION AND INTEGRATION: There are more than 300 research centres in the Arab World. Coordination is a must. The Arab Regional Centre will conduct a survey of these institutions and disseminate information on them in the Arab World. The centre could, if asked, analyse the development plans of Arab countries in terms of their technological components and assist those countries to identify

existing sources of technology.

The centre could serve as an information clearing house for the Arab World, Mr. Soubra pointed out. Annual directories could be prepared on Arab contractors, engineering firms and manufacturers.

The centre could also compile information on ongoing and planned Arab projects allowing Arab contractors a better opportunity to participate in such projects and cut down dependence on foreign consultants.

5) DEVELOPMENT OF APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGIES: "This is the hardest but most needed service. Our choice of technologies is quite limited due to the lack of information. The choice is quite often reduced to the few technologies available in the Arab World," Mr. Soubra said.

One of the main functions of the centre will be to establish detailed criteria for assessing the "appropriateness" of technologies which will then help developing countries make the right choice.

The draft feasibility study indicates that the avenues to be pursued by the centre will include developing methodologies for the generation of appropriate technologies, studying the policy implications of specific, appropriate technologies in the field of investment, training, education and trade and evaluating the success of existing technologies in the Arab World.

Supporting services for the above five areas will also be provided by the centre in the form of research programmes, seminars and other ongoing activities.

جورنی باهمز یومیہ سیاسی تصور بالانظر سے من المؤسسة السطحية الاذنية «الواری»

Editorial and advertising offices :

The Jordan Times is published daily except Mondays. Advertising and subscription rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising dept.

The Jordan Times is looking for a qualified film critic to review films that are screened in Amman, both in the commercial cinemas as well as the cultural centres. We would like someone with previous experience in writing film reviews, and provide in the field of cinema and the performing arts in general. The position would probably involve writing one or two reviews per month, perhaps increasing to three or four per month with time. Interested persons who have the above qualifications and are interested in writing reviews for the Jordan Times should contact Mr. Khouri by telephone at the Jordan Times, at 67171, any time between 9:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m., and between 5:00 - 9:00 p.m.

These included what was probably a Byzantine fortress but has been bulldozed for the new road, above the present bridge. Near here also they have recorded the remains of the abutments to an Umayyad or Mameluke bridge, below

This lifetime would be extended to ninety years if recommended procedures are carried out by the Ministry

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If you have photos to show or would like to do some feature photos for the Jordan Times, please contact Mr. Khouri at the Jordan Times offices any day between 9:00 and 12:00 a.m. and between 4:00 and 8:00 p.m. to make an appointment.

The Jordanian Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents, and the Jordan Road Society, invite the public to attend a lecture by, Dr. Leroy Dunn, a safety education expert from the U.S.A., at 6:00 p.m., Monday, Feb. 27th at the Royal Automobile Club, Wall Street, Amman.

هكذا امت الأمل

Jordan can now cope with more tourists says Ghaleb Barakat

AMMAN, Feb. 24 (JNA). — Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Ghaleb Barakat yesterday presided over a meeting of the General Assembly of the Travel and Tourism Agents in Jordan, and spoke about tourist projects the ministry had initiated within the Five-Year development Plan at a cost of 25 million — mainly investments in the hotels sector.

Mr. Barakat said Jordan is now qualified to receive all tourists. Previously, hotels were unable to accommodate the large numbers of tourists, but the picture now is quite different due to the increased number of hotels during the past few years.

Mr. Barakat estimated the hotel accommodation at 10 rooms. The increase, in the course of this year, would be 35 per cent, and the present would accrue by cooperation between travel and tourism agencies and the hotel managements.

Mr. Barakat pointed out that thanks to Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, enlisting new craft, Jordan is now linked

Sharif Zeid Ibn Shaker hopes for military cooperation with Spain

SEVILLE, Spain, Feb. 24 (JNA). — Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zeid Ibn Shaker, the Commander in Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, said here today that he hoped the strong bond of friendship between His Majesty King Hussein and King Juan Carlos of Spain would extend to include the military aspect. Sharif Zeid, who is on an official visit to Spain, also said he expected that a number of senior Spanish army generals will shortly pay a visit to Jordan.

During his visit, the commander in chief has toured a number of military institutions and arms industry centres.

Algerian envoy will meet Prince

AMMAN, Feb. 25 (JNA). — The Algerian ambassador to Lebanon, Mohammad Yazeed, today arrived here on an official visit during which he will meet His Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Mr. Yazeed said that his visit to Jordan is to exchange information and points of view as lately agreed on during the visit of the Algerian President, Houari Boumedienne, to Jordan.

U.S. Agriculture official arrives

AMMAN, Feb. 25 (JNA). — Michigan State Secretary of Agriculture Saturday arrived here on Saturday evening for a visit of several days during which he will meet a number of high ranking officials to discuss possibilities of cooperation between Jordan and the American State of Michigan in the fields of agriculture and commerce and to negotiate agreements in this field.

National News Roundup

Prince Hassan contributes to mosques

AMMAN, Feb. 25 (JNA). — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Viceroy, today made a contribution of JD 5,000 towards the construction and furnishing of mosques in the northern regions of the country. The mosques numbering thirty are currently under construction in villages recently toured by the Crown Prince.

Congratulations to Kuwait

AMMAN, Feb. 25 (JNA). — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Viceroy, today sent a cable of good wishes to the Ruler of Kuwait on the anniversary of Kuwait's National Day.

Jordan's economy in 2001

AMMAN, Feb. 25 (JNA). — The under-secretary of the ministry of industry and commerce, and President of the Jordanian Economists Association, Dr. Hashem Dabbas, said today that the Association is currently involved in the preparation of a working paper dealing with economic strategy in the year 2000. He told the Jordan News Agency that three Jordanian researchers in the field of industrial development are currently taking part in the preparation of the working paper which is entitled: "Industrial development in the coming two decades."

More students at vocational centres

AMMAN, Feb. 25 (JNA). — According to statistical figures released by the Ministry of Education today, more than 18 per cent of secondary school students in the Kingdom now follow training courses at the Ministry's vocational centres. The Ministry's goal under the Five Year Development Plan is to have 30 per cent of all students in the secondary stage at such centres in accordance with the current five-year development plan.

Ten clinics to be opened in Irbid Governorate

IRBID, Feb. 25 (JNA). — The Health Department of the Irbid Governorate will open clinics in some ten villages with a population of 15,000 people during this year sources at the department said today. Last year several village clinics were transformed into health centres by the Department which also opened five maternity centres in several other villages throughout the governorate.

Majali leaves for education meeting in Iran

AMMAN, Feb. 24 (JNA). — The Minister of Education, Dr. Abdul Salam Majali, left here today for Tehran to take part in the Middle East regional conference on Health and Education due to open in the Iranian capital on Sunday. The five day conference, sponsored by the World Health Organisation (WHO) and UNESCO, will be dedicated to the discussion of subjects connected with systems of education and education planning in Middle East countries and means of improving them.

U.S. to pay to promote Jordanian women

AMMAN, Feb. 25 (JNA). — The United States is to give Jordan an unspecified financial grant for the purpose of promoting Jordanian women's role in the country's economic and social development. According to an agreement signed at the National Planning Council today, the grant will be channeled through the United States Agency for International Development USAID and will be used to carry out studies, the holding of seminars and the collection of data which will eventually determine women's role in the national labour force and development. The agreement was signed for Jordan by the chairman of the National Planning Council, and for the U.S. by the American Ambassador, Mr. Tom Pickering.

Delegation will visit Cairo to discuss

Mideast roads

AMMAN, Feb. 25 (JNA). — Jordan will participate in the Middle East and North African regional conference on roads which is to start in Cairo on April 19th. The six-day conference is sponsored by the International Road Federation in cooperation with the Egyptian Ministry of Transport. A delegation from the ministry of public works will represent Jordan at the meetings.

Exports to Lebanon quadrupled

AMMAN, Feb. 25 (JNA). — Jordan's exports to Lebanon last October were four times the figures of the same month in 1976. At the same time imports from Lebanon increased by twenty four per cent in the same period. Figures released by the statistics department here today showed that October 1977 exports to Lebanon amounted to JD 425,000 in comparison with JD 82,000 in the same month of 1976. Exports were mainly vegetables, fodder, medicine, household commodities and plastics. Imports amounted to JD 1,172,000 against JD 878,000 in October 1976. These were mainly fruits, lubricating oil, formica, medicines, and iron bars.

More taxes paid last year

AMMAN, Feb. 25 (JNA). — Total Treasury revenues from income tax and social security contributions in Jordan last year totalled JD 13,500,000 against JD 9,800,000 in 1976. The increase amounting to 35 per cent was attributed mainly to increase in collections from the public and employees in the private sector.

New trade agreement with Egypt expected

AMMAN, Feb. 25 (JNA). — A new Jordanian-Egyptian trade agreement is expected to be signed here Sunday following several days of talks between economic teams from both countries. The two teams led by the Under Secretaries of the Ministries of Commerce in Jordan and Egypt discussed in today's session ways of increasing the volume of trade between the two countries, and the amendment of the existing trade protocol.

Amman Stock Exchange Report

NAME OF COMPANY	Nominal share value	Volume traded	Opening price	Highest selling price	Lowest selling price	Closing price	Last buying bid	Last selling bid
1 Arab Bank	JD 10,000	4,200	—	42,000	42,000	42,000	—	—
2 Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	215	2,200	2,150	2,150	2,150	—	—
3 Jordan Glass Factory	JD 1,000	40	—	0,900	0,900	0,900	0,900	—
4 Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	374	6,850	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,900
5 Jordan Phosphate Mines	JD 1,000	1,020	2,150	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,050	—

50 per cent of share capital paid.
Total volume traded Saturday, Feb. 25 : JD 5,849

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Coal strike negotiators reach agreement, urge swift minor ratification

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP). — President Jimmy Carter announced last night that negotiators have reached agreement to settle the record 81-day United States coal strike and urged miners to ratify it without delay. Mr. Carter said if the 166,000 striking miners do not vote to accept the negotiated terms, "time will have run out for all of us" and he will take drastic legal action to force an end to the walkout.

United Mine Workers President Arnold Miller echoed Mr. Carter in urging ratification. The tentative agreement, already approved by the union's Bargaining Council, goes straight to the coalfields where the union's rank and file has 10 days to vote on it. The agreement came after a week of mounting White House pressure to end a strike that had caused power shortages and thousands of job layoffs from the upper Midwest to the mid-Atlantic U.S. states.

Government sources said the tentative contract follows essentially the agreement worked out earlier this week between the union and the independent Pittsburgh and Midway Coal Mining Co. It would increase miners' wages by \$2.40 an hour over the next three years. That will mean an average daily wage of \$81.60 for miners who now get an average \$62.40 a day.

Total wages and benefits would rise about 37 per cent over the life of the agreement. The government sources said the contract also calls for penalties against leaders and pickets in wildcat, or unauthorized, strikes, although the industry dropped its demand for fines against UMW members who honour illegal picket lines.

"I'm delighted we've got an agreement," Mr. Miller said. "It was a long, bitter, hard-fought struggle."

Tunisian trade union to elect new leaders

TUNIS, Feb. 25 (R). — Tunisia's trade union organisation, the UGTT, will hold a one-day congress today to elect new leaders to replace those now in detention.

The former leaders have been accused of being responsible for bloody clashes last month in which at least 46 people were reported to have died.

The congress is expected to reverse the policy of former UGTT Secretary General Habib Achour, also in detention. Mr. Achour resigned from the Political Bureau and Central Committee of the Tunisian Socialist Party and attacked the economic policies of Prime Minister Hedi Nour.

uncement in the White House press room less than two hours before he was to have appeared on nationwide television to announce what he said would have been drastic legal action. He said the negotiated agreement would be far better for the United Mine Workers, the coal industry and the nation.

Mr. Carter's brief appearance was broadcast both on radio and television, and he used it to appeal directly to the strikers to approve the settlement.

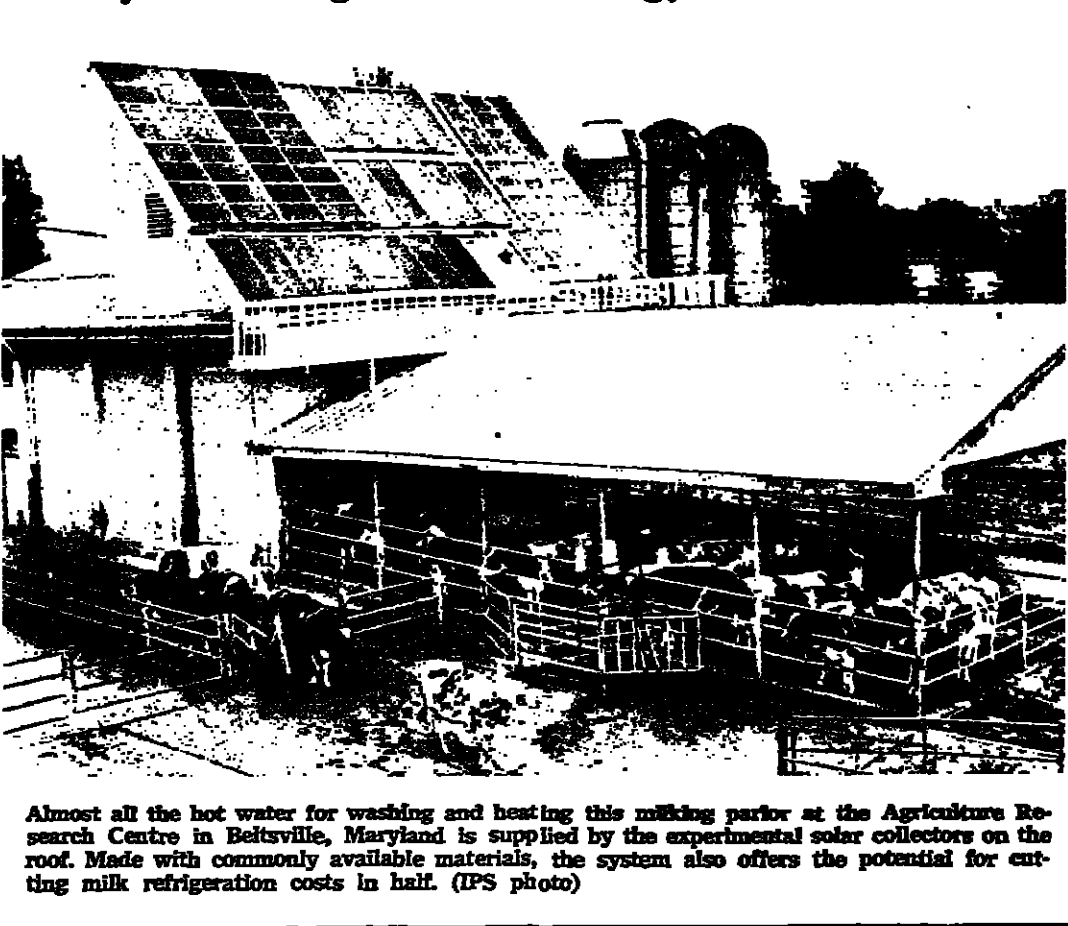
"The choice is now yours to make but I hope you will follow the lead of your Bargaining Council and ratify the

agreement because it serves the national interest as well as your interests and those of your families. If it is not approved, I will have to take the drastic actions I was prepared to take tonight."

Mr. Carter reportedly was prepared to invoke strike-ending provisions of U.S. labour laws and to seek congressional authorisation for a government takeover of the mines.

Mr. Carter also said he will appoint a new presidential commission to work with labour and management on problems involving health, safety and productivity in the mines, key issues throughout the negotiations and strike.

Dairy farm gets its energy from the sun



Almost all the hot water for washing and heating this milking parlor at the Agriculture Research Centre in Beltsville, Maryland is supplied by the experimental solar collectors on the roof. Made with commonly available materials, the system also offers the potential for cutting milk refrigeration costs in half. (IPS photo)

Britain starts spending money on free energy

The British government does not expect to get very much energy out of the renewable sources like the sun, the waves and the wind before the end of this century. But it does expect that in 50 years' time these will become major sources of energy -- and the research to make that practicable has to be started now.

By Roy Hodson
Of the Financial Times, London

LONDON, (F.T.) — The British government has started to take seriously within the last few months the idea that an important contribution can be made to the nation's future energy supplies from the renewable sources.

Wind power, wave power, and the geothermal heat locked deep in the earth, are being seen as offering the best chances of providing power in commercial quantities if suitable investment is made in both design work and new engineering techniques.

Solar energy is a less certain energy source for Britain because of the many days in the year when the sun is obscured by cloud in Britain's uncertain climate, but it is not being neglected.

The government is starting to provide money to turn ideas about renewable energy into practice. So far the quantities of money voted amount to only a trickle. But it is significant that the Department of Energy is backing a range of possibilities and intends to increase the cash flow as the pace of research and development quickens.

Sea wave energy

Work is now all under way

upon a £2.5m. programme backed by the department to build and test four devices which might be suitable for extracting energy from sea waves.

Visitors to Loch Ness, Scotland, next summer may see what will look like a number of mechanical ducks "nodding" on the lake. They are the so-called Salter Duck an oscillating vane first invented by S. H. Salter at Edinburgh University. A number of them are mounted upon an axle and as they nod in the waves power is obtained from the movement.

The Cockerell Raft is another idea being tried. It consists of rafts which take up the contours of waves with hydraulic motors or pumps mounted between them to convert the energy.

The department is also supporting work on two systems of using columns. In one method a series of high and low level reservoirs are used. The waves drive sea water through the system and energy is extracted. Another idea is the National Engineering Laboratory oscillating water column which is rather like a box floating in the sea with its open side downwards. The wave motion inside forces air in and out of the top, providing power.

None of the methods has

so far been tested on a commercial scale but the government is encouraged that so far no really fundamental problems have arisen to indicate that it will not be technologically possible to harness wave energy on a large scale. Mr. Alex Eadie, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Energy, was sufficiently optimistic recently to forecast at a conference organised by the American Coastal Society, that a line of wave energy machines placed along a 400 kilometre stretch of water west of the Hebrides might constitute the equivalent to 15 million tons of oil a year to Britain's electricity supply system.

Tapping the wind

Some £92,000 has been put up by the Department of Energy to develop a vertical axis wind machine. Designed by Dr. Musgrove at Reading University the machine is to be developed with the help of the British Aircraft Corporation who will carry out wind tunnel experiments. Taylor Woodrow Construction who will do structural studies, and Reading University. The vertical machine may offer cost advantages over the more traditional windmill-type of wind-driven generator. But both types are being studied. The department made a grant of £75,000 last June to an industrial consortium to provide half the cost of a study of a large horizontal axis and wind machine.

Meanwhile a government allocation of £240,000 over three years has been made

for a research and development programme into geothermal energy. One possibility is to tap heat from the "hot rocks" below the Cornish countryside.

Harnessing the sun

The problems of harnessing solar energy in cloudy Britain have not caused the government to rule it out. A £3.6 m. programme for research and development work into solar energy is now entering its second year and has another three years to run.

The point now being appreciated by the politicians is that investment in renewable energy sources is vital but is not likely to provide a cheap or quick solution to Britain's growing energy requirements.

Whereas a year ago the Technology Support Unit of the Department of Energy

was estimating with great optimism that renewable sources might contribute up to 40 million tons of coal equivalent annually by the year 2000, that estimate has now been revised. Latest government thinking is that renewable sources cannot be expected to provide more than a tiny quantity of power before 2000. But in the first 25 years of the next century the forecasts indicate that renewable energy sources will grow rapidly in importance.

No future projection of Britain's energy sources will be complete without inclusion of the renewable sources. It is difficult for the man-in-the-street to believe in them before they have been shown to work in modern society. But work they must if Britain's energy supplies are to be both assured and cheap.

-- Financial Times
News-Features

Weekly Wall Street Report Stock market rebounds on coal strike news

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP). — Stock market investors are due to get their first look at some new statistical measures of the trend of consumer inflation this coming Monday.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics (BLS) plans to introduce two new measures of the cost of living, as it makes its regular monthly report on the consumer price index.

The immediate impact of the January data on the market may well be muted by investors' more immediate concern with breaking developments in the longest coal strike the nation has ever had.

But the figures are nevertheless certain to get close scrutiny on Wall Street, given the financial community's perennial sensitivity to the issue of inflation.

It was hopes for an impending end to the coal strike that got credit for an upturn by the market in the past week.

After touching new 34-month lows on Tuesday and Wednesday and extending its string of consecutive daily losses to nine, the Dow Jones industrial average rebounded in the week's final two sessions.

It closed at 756.24, up 3.55 points from the previous Friday's final reading.

The New York Stock Exchange's composite index rose 25 to 13, and the American Stock Exchange market value index posted a .92 advance to 123.87.

As the Merrill Lynch Market explained in its latest issue, the Bureau of Labour Statistics' two new consumer-price measures are designed to provide broader and more up-to-date gauges of inflation trends.

The traditional consumer price index, Merrill Lynch noted, "is limited to the buying patterns of urban wage earners and clerical workers based on a 'market basket' of goods and services purchased in 1960 and 1961."

One of the new indexes will cover the same workers, who represent about 40 per cent of the population, but will use a revised "market basket" giving greater weight to such expenditures as housing and transportation and less to food.

The other new index will cover not only wage earners,

but professionals and self-employed people, as well as retirees and welfare recipients.

At the same time new methods of gathering price data have been adopted. And six months from now, Merrill Lynch noted, the BLS plans to discontinue the old index and report only the two new ones from that point on.

"Even with the changes, the new indexes will not be perfect," the firm concluded. "As with all statistical sampling procedures, absolute accuracy is impossible. But they should provide a better guide to what's happening in consumer prices."

As for what the January numbers are likely to show, Merrill Lynch estimates a slightly faster rate of increase in the old index than in December, when a letup in the advance of food prices helped it record a relatively modest 0.4 per cent rise.

For January, the firm said, "food prices should be up more but the rate of increase in other commodities and services is expected to be about the same."

"Among factors contributing to the inflation outlook this year: Stepped-up food prices, fueled by supports for dairy products and sugar increased social security and unemployment taxes (employers are expected to pass on part of the gains to consumers) and the weakness of the dollar, which adds to the cost of imports."

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Jordanian Dhs	Buying/Selling
U.S. dollar	310.00/312.00
U.K. sterling	602.00/606.00
W. German mark	151.50/152.40
Swiss franc	167.60/168.50
French franc	64.10/64.50
Italian lire (for every 100)	36.20/36.40
Japanese yen (for every 100)	129.40/130.20
Dutch guilder	141.50/142.30
Belgian franc (for every 100)	67.60/68.20
Swedish crown	67.00/67.40

Egyptian rediscovers Pharaohs' secret art of making papyrus

By Bob Allison

CAIRO, (F.T.) — As the economists tell it, the Bank of England was the first to use paper for money when it introduced banknotes in 1694 that could be used in place of gold or silver. But Egypt was using paper money 5,000 years before.

The ancient Egyptians made their paper out of the papyrus plant. Parchment-like sheets of this papyrus were worth their weight in banknotes. Other nations eagerly accepted them in exchange for gold, silver, ivory, bronze, copper, turquoise and myrrh. Papyrus scrolls enabled kings, scholars or poets to jot down their thoughts quickly with pen and lampblack. Before papyrus they had to chisel them out on stone or incise them in baked clay tablets.

Lost secret

The pharaohs considered their papyrus monopoly so precious that they made a state secret of the process for making the paper. The secret was lost a thousand years ago when the Chinese method of making paper with rags and wood reached Egypt. The Chinese paper was much easier to make, and much cheaper.

Now a retired Egyptian diplomat, inspired by Chinese peasants making paper in their backyards, has rediscovered the process for making paper out of papyrus. He is on his way to making a fortune with the product. Once again, Egypt has a monopoly on papyrus paper.

The man who spent five years in finding out how the

The pharaohs considered their papyrus monopoly so precious that they made a state secret of the process for making the paper. The secret was lost a thousand years ago -- but now a retired Egyptian diplomat has rediscovered it. Furthermore, he finds there is plenty of money in papyrus.

Egyptians made papyrus paper is Dr. Hassan Ragab, soldier, engineer and diplomat. His last diplomatic post was Peking. It was here that one day he visited a small cottage industry project for making paper. Dr. Ragab thought: Here is a way that Egypt's poor peasants can supplement their meagre incomes.

After he retired Dr. Ragab began work on the project. Months later a friend asked him: "Why don't you make paper with papyrus, the way our ancestors did?"

Dr. Ragab says: "You know, it seems so obvious now. But in fact I didn't have papyrus in mind when I started out."

Search for the process

He spent months in the libraries reading everything he could find on papyrus. Only one account of the process for making paper with it exists. It is by Pliny, the Roman historian who visited ancient Egypt. It is not, Dr. Ragab learned hundreds of experiments later, accurate.

There were other setbacks. He spent a year working with a plant that turned out not to be papyrus. The real papyrus plant he found no longer grew in Egypt. He had to travel several hundred miles up the Nile before finding it in Sudan.

Once he had found the right plant, Dr. Ragab spent two years learning how to make it grow in Egypt. Papyrus is an aquatic plant, a tall willow reed that tapers into a flower stalk at the top. In ancient Egypt it grew along the banks of the Nile. Scholars feel sure that the biblical bulrushes in which Moses was found were papyrus, and that the small boat in which Moses was found were papyrus. Norwegian explorer Thor Heyerdahl crossed the Atlantic in a boat made of papyrus (Dr. Ragab was an adviser on this project).

Besides making paper and boats with it, the Egyptians used it for making rope, baskets, boxes, mats, sandals, sieves and stools. They also used to eat the lower part of the stem which contains both sugar and starch.

This sugar and starch is the essential ingredient of papyrus paper. It forms the glue which holds the papyrus strips together to make a sheet.

But it took Dr. Ragab thousands of experiments to learn all the secrets of making papyrus paper. He began in the bathroom of his own house where he used to leave strips of papyrus soaking in the tub. Now three houseboats, numerous tubs, assorted machinery and more than forty workers are used in the

production of papyrus paper. The entire complex is worth more than a million dollars.

Rediscovery

It takes two weeks and \$15 in production costs to make a 12 by 18 inch sheet of papyrus which is sold then for \$20. About two feet of the thickest part of the stem of plant is used in making such sheets. The outer rind is peeled and the inner white pith is then sliced into long, thin strips. These are soaked in water and then pressed, soaked and pressed again, and given a final bath and pressing before the strips are laid out side by side, slightly overlapping. Another layer of strips is laid crosswise over the first. Then both are sandwiched between pieces of cotton cloth and felt, and left in a handpress for two days. The result is a sheet of paper a little thicker than bond, but more pliable and much tougher.

It also has a remarkable texture that can be painted on with either oils or water colours. And this is what has made a financial success of Dr. Ragab's venture-reproduction on papyrus sheets of the spectacularly beautiful paintings in the tombs of the pharaohs and their queens. It takes more than 60 artists to keep up with the tourist demand for these. The reproductions range in price from \$12 to nearly \$500.

And, judging by the number of tourists who buy them, it seems unlikely that the secret of making paper out of papyrus will ever be lost again.

-- Financial Times
News-Features

THE Sunday Crossword

(formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)
Edited by Herb Eteson

LUMINARIES

By Nancy W. Addison

- 1 Italian town
5 "Is Born"
10 Is that --?
15 Certificate for money
20 Bye-bye
21 Steps over
22 Normandy conqueror
23 Varnish
24 "Go, and --"
27 Competitor
28 Given material
31 Go back on a promise
32 Took the lead again
36 Barne
38 Speaker
41 Place for a shoelace
- 42 Easter activities
46 Sauce or bean
47 Evil
48 Lesser
53 Worship
54 Cuts in
55 Curled
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59 Alastair
60 Sound of
61 Hit better
63 Muscular
65 So-f
66 Seafood
67 Discovered substance
71 River
72 Usher
73 Red
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75 Emerson's words of advice
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135 Selena's beloved
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140 OPEC item
141 Shone brightly
142 Sea trip

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11 Anatomical cavity
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21 Home prob-
22 Wide open
23 Robbery
24 Rebound
25 Ocean
26 Motion
- 27 Dye
28 Duplex
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37 Bird beak
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- 1 Phase
5 Task
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11 Obsolete
13 Group of
14 Difficult
15 Tolerance
16 Mustache
17 Three bars
19 Land of the
20 Shamrock
21 Pile
22 Andrews of
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30 Glance
- 31 Oriental
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34 Time being
35 So long
36 Half: pref.
37 Bird beak
38 Starfish
39 Group of
40 Reduce
- 41 Character
42 Apportion
43 Found
44 Vestige
45 Part of NYC
46 DOWNS
47 Martin
48 Work unit
49 Human being
50 Follow
51 Playwright
52 Overused
53 Small drink

- 1 TYNK NALLYPKULY "SPEC-UM" WELCOMB
2 WSNUE QIONDP HECHYA WODCHPSQD
3 CLEANSHOW SKRUMLYC OVUM CK WROU
4 CONYP TNLAKO KEONWU PAROTRES
5 FRYSAKO HE SHOW UPNYL CONSORT

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Diagramless

19 X 19, by Adam Christopher

- 7 Concerning
8 Put on
9 Freight
10 Advanced
11 Years
12 Season
13 Jeweller's
14 Jeweller's
15 Apartment
16 Zedus
17 Playwright
18 Overused
19 Small drink

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. TYNK NALLYPKULY "SPEC-UM" WELCOMB

2. WSNUE QIONDP HECHYA WODCHPSQD

3. CLEANSHOW SKRUMLYC OVUM CK WROU

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47. CLEANSHOW SKRUMLYC OVUM CK WROU

48. CONYP TNLAKO KEONWU PAROTRES

49. FRYSAKO HE SHOW UPNYL CONSORT

Your HOROSCOPE

in the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: So long as you do not get set and show anger or irritation at those about you, you should be able to achieve a great deal in your relations with other persons. Use your best judgment now to make long-range plans.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Use diplomacy in handling a fully member who may be irritable today. Take time to improve relationships with others. Do some entertaining and get fine results.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Show that you are willing to be of assistance to others. Take no chances where your own name is concerned.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You can have a fine day provided you do not overspend for anything. Seek new friends whose entertainment interests are similar to your own. Avoid one who is a fair-weather friend.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) The situation at the time provided you do not bring up a controversial subject that could lead to arguments. New projects could be an opportunity for you. Be wise.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Get into those spiritual studies that will elevate your consciousness. Visit with friends and relatives. Take time for informative reading.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Show more interest in financial and property affairs and you soon know how to down on expenses. Think big if you want to get big.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Go after your personal goals. Don't be pushy with others or you get into trouble.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Take care you are not too close with one from whom you want information or you into trouble. Evening can be a happy time, but not daytime. Be charming.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Plan early to be with good friends and have a good time together. You get new ideas and desires that can be fine for you in the future. Avoid one who is a hypocrite.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get home in better time and then go out to confer with persons you can trust and are helpful. Study where you can help in community affairs.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Don't go off on a new tangent that could yield you nothing but trouble. The latter part of the day is fine for advancement, since the planets are favorable at that time. Meet interesting personalities.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Study promises made to others and know how best to carry through with them. Pay bills and feel more sure of yourself. Strive for greater security in the future.

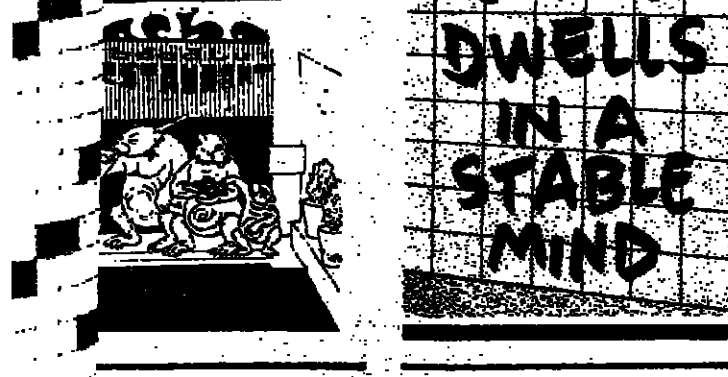
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TE OUT ORDERS AVAILABLE

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We would like you to join us the Daily Dish. "Arab & European" dishes. At



GRAFFITI
HORSE SENSE DWELLS IN A STABLE MIND

OUT & ABOUT
JACK MEAL
CHINESE RESTAURANT

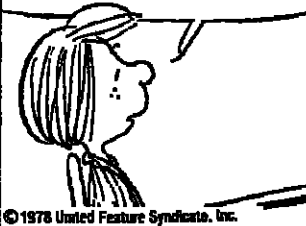
First Chinese restaurant in Jordan.
First Circle, Jabel Amman, near the Abiliah School or CHL. Tel. 38866. Open daily from noon to 3:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. to midnight. Also take home service under by phone.

STEAKHOUSE
Wings Hotel, Jabel Amman, Tel. 22103/4. Voice of THREE eat daily for lunch, and a special 12-3 p.m. and 7-12. Specialty: steaks.

For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa Soura" Tel. 38869. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

PEANUTS

I'M SORRY, MA'AM... I WASN'T PAYING ATTENTION



I ACCIDENTALLY STEPPED ON A BUG ON MY WAY TO SCHOOL TODAY



I FEEL SO GUILTY... I HATE TAKING A LIFE...



PUNISH ME, MA'AM... GIVE ME AN "F" IN SOMETHING!



ANDY GAPP

DO SOMETHING WITH YOUR LIFE... YOU'RE JUST GETTING OLDER AN' OLDER LYIN' HERE...



MIND YOU, BEING OLDER CAN'T BE ALL BAD...



PEOPLE CAN ONLY SAY "WHY DIDN'T YOU GET A JOB?" INSTEAD OF "WHY DON'T YOU GET A JOB?"



MUTT & JEFF

MUTT! DON'T COME IN HERE!



I'M TAKING A BEAUTY MUD BATH!



OF COURSE! ALL THE MOVIE STARS TAKE THEM!



I DUNNO...



THE FLINTSTONES

SID? IS THAT YOU?



WHAT DO YOU MEAN?



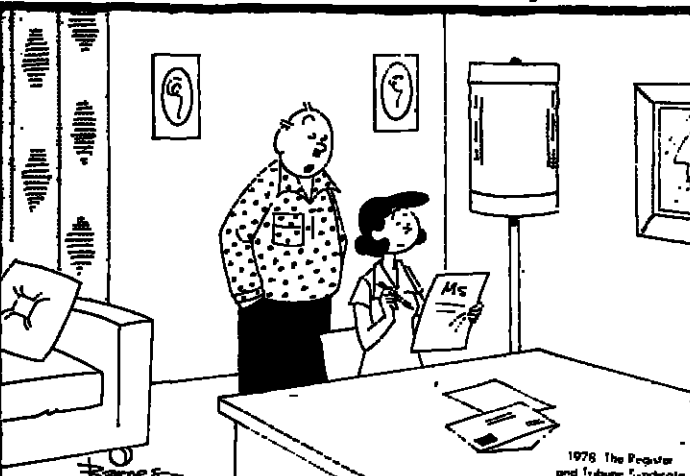
I ALWAYS THOUGHT SATURDAY WAS YOUR DAY AT THE RACETRACK!



BONNIE BLEW ALL MY MONEY ON GROCERIES AND RENT!



THE BETTER HALF. By Barnes



"I have absolutely no objection to your campaigning for women's liberation as long as it doesn't interfere with your cooking, washing and cleaning."

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

THACC

VELOR

REHFIE

MOYGOL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "O O O O O O O O"

Yesterday's Jumbles: PIETY CASTE FLAXEN CLOVER
Answer: What he showed when he got his new teeth—"FALSE" VANITY

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
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Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ Q1082
♥ 962
♦ 8742
♣ KQ

WEST
♠ 95
♥ 7
♦ KJ53
♣ J97654

EAST
♠ A3
♥ Q853
♦ A1096
♣ 1082

SOUTH
♠ KJ764
♥ AKJ104
♦ Q
♣ A3

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
3 ♥ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Three of ♣.

East took full advantage of the information supplied to him gratuitously by declarer to sink a seemingly cast-iron contract.

We don't know whether South's bid of three hearts was intended as a slam try or an effort to locate a better contract than four spades. If the former, he was hoping for a magic fit from his partner. Had he simply bid four spades at his second turn, he might have made his contract.

West led his fourth-best diamond, East won the ace and noted the fall of South's

queen. Prospects for defeating the contract seemed dim, for declarer was marked with the ace of clubs—he would not have bid so powerfully without that card.

There was one ray of hope. Declarer had announced length in hearts, so West had to be short in that suit. If declarer could be induced to take a wrong position in hearts, the defenders might be able to come to four tricks.

To give the impression that he, and not West, held the short hearts, East shifted to the eight of hearts at trick two. Alert to the possibility of a ruff, declarer won the ace and led a trump to the queen and East's ace. Now East continued with the three of hearts.

Consider the hand from the South seat. It looked as if East was striving for a heart ruff with a doubleton heart. If South risked the finesse, West would win the queen and continue with a heart, and East's ruff would defeat the contract.

Not surprisingly, declarer did what you and I would have done. He rose with the king of hearts, and East's well conceived plan came to fruition. West ruffed the monarch and exited with the king of diamonds. Though declarer ruffed, there was no way he could avoid conceding the setting trick to East's queen of hearts.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

- Oil-yielding tree
- At all times
- Tailless cat
- Alligator pear
- River in Ecuador
- "pro nobis"
- Legal claim
- Japanese drama
- Idler; slang
- Colorless
- Introduce
- Pertinent
- Plural ending
- Cocoon; Philippine island
- Jokester
- Siamese coin
- May
- Supreme
- Being
- Burmese tribe
- Type measure
- Sore and inflamed
- Between;
- poetic
- Manner
- Pleasantry
- Rural Delivery
- Highway
- Reckoning
- Turmeric
- Capricious
- Deceler
- Free from germs
- Control

DOWN

- Eggs
- Artificial language
- Renown
- Conceited
- Holland
- commune
- King Arthur's lance
- Of us
- Crave
- Peruke
- High fashion
- Craze
- Heavenly
- Criterion
- Enthusiastic response
- Forever
- Maori
- Light-hearted
- Arista
- Detecting device
- Cauldron
- Commodity
- Encounter
- Thing; law
- Bit
- Sesame
- Coffee
- Palm lily
- Left hand; music

Par time 30 min. AP Newsfeatures 2/20

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6:
6:00 Quran
6:15 Cartoons
6:30 The Waltons
6:50 News in Arabic
11:00 News in Arabic
Channel 3:
7:30 Survival
8:30 Arabic series

Channel 6:
7:30 News in Hebrew
7:45 Filler
8:30 Mike Jones and son
8:30 News
10:30 News in English
10:15 Hawaii Five-O

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Morning show
7:30 News bulletin
8:00 Morning show
10:00 News bulletin
10:30 Padkings
10:30 Music for children
11:00 Signing off
12:00 News bulletin
12:30 Pop session
13:00 News bulletin
13:05 Pop session
14:00 News bulletin

14:30 Rubaiyat Khayyam
15:00 Country hour
15:30 Pop session
17:00 Khalid and Diana
17:30 Pop session
18:00 News summary
18:30 The Crystal Pyramid
18:30 20 minutes of jazz
19:00 News bulletin
19:10 News reports
19:20 Signing off

EMERGENCIES

Doctors:
Amman:
Answer Al Hall (75820)
South Ajl (57700)
Irbid:
Mohammed Tawil (3711)
Zarqa:
Yahya Tawil (2886)
Zarqa:
Taxis:
Qala (5820)

Talal (25031)
Bourj (51028)
Pharmacies:
Amman:
Sabbagh (2117)
Fawzi (64216)
Raghibat (24771)
Kamel (35285)
Irbid:
Not received
Zarqa:
Fadliah

RBC RADIO

05:00 News, Press Review
05:15 Letterbox
05:30 The Face of England
05:45 Am I too Loud?
06:00 News; Press Review
06:30 Sarah Ward Requests
06:50 News; News about Britain
07:15 Our Own Correspondent
07:30 The Melody Makers
07:45 Following a Famous Father
08:00 News; Reflections
08:15 The Finest of Yours
08:30 News; Press Review
08:45 From the Westlites
09:00 New Ideas
09:45 Sports Review
10:15 Take One
10:30 Sunday Service
11:00 News; News about Britain
11:15 Our Own Correspondent
11:30 Theatre of the Air
12:30 Frank Chackfield
13:00 News; Commentary
13:15 Letter from America
13:30 Short Story

VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 The Breakfast Show
05:30 to 06:00, 06:00 and 06:30
06:30 GMT: News, Regional and Topical Reports; VOA Current News Summary
07:30 to 08:00 and 08:30
GMT: An informal presentation of popular music with feature reports to listeners' questions.
10:00 Science Digest
11:00 News Roundup; Reports, Auditions, Opinions, Analysis, News Summary.

AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals:
7:30 Kuwait
7:45 Jeddah
8:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
8:15 Kuwait (KAC)
8:30 Doha (BA)
8:40 Riyadh (SDI)
10:20 Beirut
17:00 Cairo
17:30 Baghdad (IA)
17:40 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva
17:40 Athens, Larnaca
17:40 Paris (AF)
17:45 Copenhagen, Vienna
18:00 London, Paris
18:00 Rome
18:15 Frankfurt
19:40 Beirut (MRA)

Departures:
8:00 Beirut
8:45 Beirut (MEA)
9:00 Frankfurt
9:15 Kuwait (KAC)
9:30 Athens, Larnaca
10:00 Rome
10:30 London (BA)
11:00 Riyadh, Dhahran (SDI)
11:30 Cairo
18:00 Baghdad (IA)
18:30 Baghdad
20:00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
20:30 Bahrain, Bangkok
21:00 Jeddah
22:30 Tehran
23:30 Kuwait, Dhahran

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre (USIS) Tel. 41520
British Council Tel. 36147-8
French Cultural Centre Tel. 37008
Goethe Institute Tel. 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 37111-3
Amman Municipal Library Tel. 38111

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) Tel. 75111
Civil defence rescue Tel. 24301-1
Fire headquarters Tel. 22080
Firstaid, fire, police Tel. 19
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) Tel. 36381-3
Municipal water service (emergency) Tel. 37111-3
Police headquarters Tel. 29141
Police reserve, patrol, rescue, police, (English) Tel. 21171, 37777
Airport information Tel. 52005

Somalia attacks U.S. decision to release military aid to Ethiopia

MOGADISHU, Feb. 25 (R). — Somalia has angrily criticised the decision by the United States to send lorries and trailers to Ethiopia under a military aid agreement abrogated by Washington last year. Acting Information Minister Abdulsalam Sheikh Hussein told a press conference here last night: "The Somali Democratic Republic is astonished at the ambiguous and contradictory policy of the Carter administration."

The U.S. State Department announced earlier this week that following a visit by a special envoy of President Carter to Addis Ababa, Washington was to supply 23 trucks and trailers to Ethiopia in a deal worth \$700,000.

This was described by the State Department as the "non-lethal" section of a \$6 million military aid deal agreed before April, 1977, when the U.S. ended its military relations with Ethiopia. The rest

of the deal is still suspended. Mr. Abdulsalam, who is also Minister of Justice, said: "The United States has recently decided to re-supply Abyssinia (Ethiopia) with military equipment and spare parts as if excessive and sophisticated Russian weapons were not sufficient to achieve their sinister objectives."

According to State Department figures released yesterday a massive airlift of Soviet equipment to Ethiopia included 400 tanks and 30 MiG combat air-

craft. The U.S. also estimated that between 10,000 and 11,000 Cubans are directly or indirectly involved in fighting for the Ethiopians.

Mr. Abdulsalam said it was not important that military equipment was being sent by Washington. "It is a matter of principle," he said.

The minister reflected growing Somali disappointment with Washington which it feels failed to respond adequately to the expulsion of the Russians from Somalia in November.

Tennessee gas explosion kills 6

WAVERLY, Tennessee, Feb. 25 (R). — A railway tanker loaded with propane gas exploded like a bomb in the centre of this small town yesterday, destroying 17 buildings.

First reports said more than 30 people were killed, but local officials said today that

only five bodies had been recovered from the rubble.

A sixth victim, Waverly's fire chief, died in hospital from burns.

More than 50 people were injured. Most of them suffered burns as the blast spilled propane gas over a wide area and started a series of fires.

The tanker, one of two derailed in a mishap yesterday, exploded as a breakdown gang was pumping its load of 20,000 gallons of liquid gas into another tanker.

The entire 6,000 population of Waverly was evacuated after the blast.

Army and police helicopters were called in to ferry the injured to every available hospital, including those in Nashville about 110 kms. away. Officials said many of the injured were badly burnt.

"There was a bright light and suddenly it got very hot," one resident living near the railway line told reporters. "We knew it was those cars that caught fire."

The second derailed tanker was slightly damaged in the explosion, and officials were planning to unload it later today.

Mr. Rod Collins, a Civil Defence coordinator, said that if it exploded it would "blow like a torch right up through the hollow," a housing estate where several hundred families live.

Carter to visit S. America, Africa

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP). — President Carter last night formally announced he will leave Washington on March 28 for his first state visit to South America and Africa. The announcement said the seven-day presidential trip to Venezuela, Brazil, Nigeria and Liberia will show the importance the administration attaches to new and developing nations and will promote U.S. interests ranging from energy to human rights. In the statement, Mr. Carter said the trip will also provide an opportunity to reaffirm the administration's "engagement and interest" in economic development and in curbing the spread of nuclear weapons.

The moon is shaking!

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (R). — The moon is shaking and may have been doing so for the past 800 years.

For that is when a giant meteor could have smashed into its surface, according to two astronomers who have combined the most up-to-date scientific measurements by laser beam with the naked-eye observations of a group of Medieval English monks on the night of June 18, 1178.

On that night, according to the chronicles of Ger vase of Canterbury, a flaming torch sprang up from the moon, "spewing out, over a considerable distance, fire, hot coals and sparks."

The moon's shaking, in effect an eight to ten metre oscillation every three years, could prove that what the monks saw was a huge meteor gouging a 20-kms. wide crater into its surface, according to astronomers Odile Calame and Derral Mulholland.

Writing in Science, the journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, they said the oscillations detected by laser observation might have been caused by the meteor impact, much in the same way that great earthquakes produce oscillations on earth.

The theory that the monks

saw a meteorite impact is not new. Dr. Jack Hartung, of the State University of New York, suggested over a year ago that the impact caused the crater known as Giordano Bruno, on the far side of the moon.

The crater is 20 kms. wide and has an extensive system of small craters and debris thrown out by the impact.

Experts have also said the monks may have seen a meteor entering the earth's atmosphere across their view of the moon.

But Drs. Calame and Mulholland suggest that Giordano Bruno's crater system indicates that "the event (the meteor impact) would have been visible to the monks of the Canterbury chronicle."

The scientists say their investigations show that such an impact would have been visible to observers on earth and that "the only modern observations (the calculations by laser) that are capable of revealing the dynamical vestiges of such an event provide a compatible result."

The final proof, they add, could be provided by chemical analyses of soil samples brought back by the unmanned Soviet moon probe Luna 24 which landed near the area.



Iran's Ambassador to the United Nations Forhadon Hoveida enjoys a dance with Margaret Trudeau, separated wife of the Canadian prime minister, at the floor of New York's night spot Regine's on Friday. (AP wirephoto)

U.N. body disagrees on hostage-taking

GENEVA, Feb. 25 (AP). — Western, Arab and non-aligned nations failed yesterday to reach agreement on the drafting of an international convention against the taking of hostages after two-and-a-half weeks of public and closed-door discussions.

It was the second time in six months that the 34-nation committee, which first met in New York last August, was unable to agree on

the text of a resolution condemning the practice.

Instead, the committee adopted a resolution stating it was "unable to complete its mandate" and recommended that the United Nations General Assembly extend its work into next year.

Negotiations throughout the 18-day session have focussed mainly on the question of national liberation movements and the exact definition of what constituted the taking of a hostage.

Several committee members complained that a draft convention submitted by West Germany offered no exemption for national liberation movements and supported a proposal put forward by Algeria under which the taking of hostages "would not include any act... in which peoples are fighting against colonial domination, foreign occupation, apartheid and racist regimes."

But at yesterday's final session of the committee, United States delegate Robert Rosenstock said his delegation could not accept the idea that "laws apply differently depending on the popularity of the perpetrator."

Suarez reshuffles cabinet for poll battles with left

MADRID, Feb. 25 (R). — Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez has reshuffled his cabinet to give it a tougher image for election battles with Spain's leftist opposition this year.

The changes, which gave the government a slightly right-of-centre look, were forced upon the prime minister by the resignation of Economics overlord Enrique Fuentes Quintana.

Key state elections in India

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25 (Agencies). — Voting began today in Indian state elections which could be crucial to the future of the ruling Janata Party and its opponents in the two wings of the divided Congress Party.

The elections were for new assemblies in five states, including the major States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra in south and central India, and the special northeastern territory of Arunachal Pradesh.

First reports from the other two states, Nagaland and Assam in the northeast, said voting was brisk in rural areas.

The elections provide the first electoral chance for former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's breakaway Congress faction since the party split last month.

They will also show how much support the official Congress still commands, particularly in its strongholds in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

Eighty-six million persons were eligible to participate in the voting that followed campaigning much quieter than for the national elections that brought Prime Minister Morarji Desai's Janata Party to power 11 months ago.

Mr. Desai, 81, and Mrs. Gandhi, campaigned by helicopter for their parties' candidates in the last pre-election days.

There were two seats at stake in Andhra Pradesh, 288 in Maharashtra, 224 in Karnataka, 126 in Assam, 60 in Meghalaya and 30 in Arunachal Pradesh.

Results of the voting are expected to be announced Sunday night in Karnataka and later next week in the other areas.

Japan returns Israeli oranges

TOKYO, Feb. 25 (R). — Japan is returning 6,000 cartons of Israeli oranges following the discovery of mercury-infected fruit in Europe.

The Japanese Fruit Importers Association, and Jif-Japan said they had decided to return the consignment, which arrived by ship last Wednesday, because the fruit might damage the image of other imported oranges.

A spokesman for the importers said the oranges would not be tested before being returned. The Health and Welfare Ministry said it would conduct stricter than normal tests on any further consignments of Israeli oranges before they were unloaded here.

Yesterday the Israeli Citrus Marketing Board said its country's citrus sales in Europe had returned to normal after a month of sharp decline following the discovery of poisoned oranges in Britain, Holland, Denmark, West Germany and Italy.

U.S. to develop new missile for Euro use

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (R).

U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown has ordered the air force to prepare tentative plans to develop a mobile, medium-range, nuclear ballistic missile for use in Europe, according to government sources.

The missile, which would have a range of about 3,000 kms. and carry multiple warheads, would be a direct counter to the Soviet SS-20 mobile ballistic missiles deployed by the communist Warsaw Pact in Eastern Europe.

The proposal for the missile is due to be included in guidance for formulating the 1980 defence budget, which will go to the White House late next month for approval, the sources said.

The missile would complement the proposed nuclear ground-launched Cruise missile (GLCM), a pilotless drone aircraft capable of flying beneath the scan of ballistic missile radar defences.

Cruise missiles have been an issue in the nuclear arms talks with the Soviet Union, and America's European allies have been uneasy about the effect the proposed 2,400-kms. range limit would have on the GLCM's military effectiveness.

The new missile would not be affected by the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT), as is the case with the Russian SS-20 medium-range missile. SALT only covers ballistic missiles with an intercontinental range greater than 5,000 kms.

Angry pyjama maker plans to fight elections with his "Union of Commonsense Frenchmen"

By Jack Gee

PARIS, (FT) — M. Gerard Furnon, a 35-year old clothing manufacturer, could feasibly upset the prospects of both government and opposition camps in France's March general elections by a spectacular entry on the political scene with his "Union of Commonsense Frenchmen."

M. Furnon hoped to field 300 candidates on polling day. He has finally nominated only 40. But the new party's programme and the charisma of its founder could make a considerable dent in established political clientèles in France.

This self-made man, who built an investment of 4,000 francs 11 years ago into what is today the country's most flourishing pyjama firm, appeals to deep-seated admiration in a land which more than Britain — to which Napoleon originally applied the tag — is at heart a nation of shopkeepers.

Not the first

The platform which he proposes to "Commonsense Frenchmen" is basically the same as that which won for M. Pierre Poujade, a rural book-shop owner, 12 per cent of the vote and 30 seats in parliament in 1956.

M. Poujade, who campaigned against leftwing trade unionism and government interference with free enterprise, is now a forgotten figure. But he contributed in good measure to create the chronic political instability which doomed the Fourth Republic and brought Gen. Charles de Gaulle to power in triumph.

M. Furnon is a maverick by-product of the often sunny and always volatile south of France. His personal declaration of war on the unions has been applauded by small and larger businessmen all over the country.

He hit the newspaper headlines a year ago with a solo effort to prevent the powerful Communist-run union, Confédération Française du Travail (CFT), from "contaminating" his firm at Ales, near Avignon, by enlisting membership.

M. Furnon began his firm with six working girls — one of whom became his wife — and six sewing machines. Today his turnover approaches \$12 million a year with a payroll of 200 female staff. Thanks to a generous bonus scheme for productivity and cost-saving, they are the highest paid in the French garment industry. M. Furnon's pyjama empire is a slick, clock-work operation and the envy of the textile kings of Singapore and Hong Kong.

A self-made man whose success endears him to many French people is launching into the election campaign with his "Union of Commonsense Frenchmen." His programme offers to get rid of trade unions, death duties and income tax, and is causing concern among the established parties.

Advent of trouble

The Clark Gable moustache of this handsome young entrepreneur first appeared on the front-pages when 50 of his young ladies tried to open a local branch of the CFT at his Ales factory, near Avignon. M. Furnon literally saw red. The appearance of trade unionism on his shop floor augured the end of a happy family business and, what was worse, the end of his profits.

M. Furnon took the case to the courts. It was the beginning of a long court battle whose latest instalment, this month, was the loss of a \$600,000 action for damages against Communist Party Secretary General Georges Marchais and the CFT's ruly-poly leader Georges Seguy.

M. Furnon made more impact on public opinion when scores of his women workers backed him in a counter-attack. They rented a fleet of bu-

ses and set off for Paris in their blue and white factory overalls.

The Furnon girls spilled all over the capital's streets like fearless Amazons shouting "Seguy, if you carry on like this, the girls from Furnon's will bott your arse."

The pyjama maker won his first round by negotiating a compromise which split his firm into two separate corporations. One is a limited liability company in which 130 employees still work under the old relationship between girl and master. The other functions like most other French firms of its size, with a union branch but no handsome bonuses.

Commonsense is politics

M. Furnon's venture caught the imagination of small shopkeepers so successfully that he decided to launch his own party, The "Union of Comm-

onsense Frenchmen." Its programme is a catch-all document designed to appeal to everybody who believes that the French economy can be run effectively without trade unions, death duties, profits tax or even income tax.

The union's campaign posters show an idyllic scene of a country village peopled by happy families living in rural bliss. In the background a thick mist reveals the outline of grim factory chimneys and council flats. These two worlds are separated by a highway — the road of commonsense.

M. Furnon's doctrine espouses many of the theories of the extreme right whose leaders are visibly uneasy about his rivalry in the political arena. National Front leader Jean-Marie Le Pen admits: "Many of M. Furnon's ideas are similar to our own."

The Socialists have not yet joined their Communist allies in trying to counter the Furnon threat. But it will probably not be long before Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand denounces them, as he did the Poujadists two decades ago, as "behind-the-counter Fascism."

M. Furnon says: "This country is badly governed. The collectivists are bringing France to the brink of ruin. Frenchmen have nothing to expect from the majority and eve-

rything to fear from opposition."

Still a mystery are the origins of the massive treasure chest which is financing M. Furnon's campaign. M. Furnon says it is partly funded by \$30,000 of his own savings which he had set aside to buy himself a new Alpine chalet.

The "Union of Commonsense Frenchmen" is installed in comfortable offices off the Champs Elysees. It claims to have 16,300 card-carrying members whose donations pay the rent and other campaign expenses. The union has sent out 217,000 letters to small shopkeepers, 40,000 others to owners of small factories, 40,000 to business executives and 515,000 to members of the liberal professions. But it declines to reveal how much these round-robins have produced in contributions.

M. Furnon has also written a book about his personal success story, printed 50,000 copies of a campaign brochure and 10,000 posters. In all one million posters will be displayed when the campaign gets under way.

This is indeed a substantial effort for an organization which is making its political debut. But will the pyjama maker from Ales leave the same imprint on France as M. Poujade, the stationer of Saint-Cere?

Financial Times News-Features

Meet Rhodesia's black Jews who believe in Christ

RUSAP, Rhodesia, Feb. 25 (AP). — A largely unknown congregation of black Jews, an offshoot of an American Jewish movement, is pursuing its religion deep in Rhodesia's interior.

Every Saturday, Rabbi Ambrose Makwaza leads some 50 members of the Sons of Judah in worship at the Church of God, Temple Bethel Synagogue in the Chiduku African Reservation, near Rusape, some 146 kms. east of Salisbury.

The Star of David, posted above the doorway of the brick and tin-roofed synagogue, is the symbol of the "promised land" for the 8,000 black members of the movement in the country.

According to Rabbi Makwaza, the Church of God, also known as the Saints of Christ Religion, was brought to Southern Africa in 1902 by American missionaries.

"In 1896 a missionary came to Rhodesia, and my parents joined the faith," the rabbi said. The missionary brought with him the Torah, or the Five Books of Moses, written in English and Hebrew.

"I grew up in this faith and founded this synagogue at Rusape in 1968," he continued.

"We are truly Jews. Although we believe in Christ as the Messiah, we are black Jews. The Jewish people who worshipped long ago were in this church. Our roots are in prophetic Judaism and I am of the House of Levi."

Rabbi Makwaza is also an "Nganga," or herbalist. According to a local expert on Hebrew history, Rabbi William S. Crowdy was the founder of the Church of God, Temple Bethel. He was the son of black slaves in the United States.

In 1896 Rabbi Crowdy broke with the church to form his own congregation, following a Hyabed religion incorporating Jewish and Christian principles, but having its foundation in Jewish tradition.

Headquarters of the movement are in Bellville, Virginia, which Rabbi Makwaza was invited to visit in 1972. Rabbi Makwaza's congregation worships according to the ancient traditional rites of Judaism. A typical service begins with Rabbi Makwaza, dressed in the traditional black robes and skull cap, worn also by the men in the congregation, blowing a call on the Shofar, the traditional ram's horn.

Led by a black deacon, the congregation bursts into a chant, a hypnotic mixture of Judaism and African chants. The choir of young women, dressed in white blouses and black skirts, are known as the Daughters of Zion. The older women in the church, the Sisters of Mercy, join in, singing and clapping enthusiastically.

During the service the Ten Commandments are read and explained. An elder then reads out another set of beliefs, the "Seven Keys". At some point in the service the elders' feet are washed by the congregation.

After these preliminaries, a blast from the Shofar signals the commencement of services.

Adhering to the Jewish calendar, followers of the Sons of Judah observe the religious holidays, including Passover and Yom Kippur — the Day of Atonement.